

56BC

Meeting of TRIUMVIRS at LUCA

56 BC

LENTULUS

and

PHILIPPUS

were consuls

56 B C

Cicero tried to maneuver Pompey away from Caesar but after the conference of Luca (April 56 Bc) he was freed to support the Triumvirate.

56BC

Decimus JUNIUS BRUTUS
commanded the fleet at
~~Massilia in the Civil~~
Against the KENETI.

(Killed Caesar) in 44BC

VENETI. The Veneti are much the most powerful tribe on this coast. They detained SILIUS and VELANIVS. Their neighbors followed their example. Caesar was far away, & instructed his people to build warships on the river Jorix.

Caesar's reasons ① Unlawful detention of Roman knights ② the revolt and renewal of hostilities by enemies who had submitted and given hostages; ③ If left unpunished others might think themselves entitled to follow their example

56 BC

Caesar

Fight on the Atlantic coast.

Young Publius Crassus who with the 7th legion occupied the winter camp near the Atlantic, in the territory of the Ardes. Food was scarce.

He sent officers & military tribunes - including TITUS TERRASIDIUS, went to ESSUVII,

MARCUS TREBIUS GALLUS & the CORIOSOLITES

& QUINTUS VELANIUS + TITUS SILIUS to the

At length exhausted by wounds, the enemy turned
and fled. After killing a large # Crossus advanced
on their town and marched straight to the assault.
He moved up MANTLETS & Towers. They sent
envoys to Crossus asking him to accept their
surrender. At the same time the king
ADRIATIANUS + 600 followers attempted a SORTIE
from another part of town. After a hard fight
Adrianus was driven back but he prevailed
on Crossus to surrender on same terms as
rest

56BC

VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN IN AQUITANIA (56BC)

This one was about 1/3 of Gaul. Publius Crassus arranged for a supply of provisions, raised auxiliaries & cavalry and called up individually many men of proved courage from TOULOUSE, CARCASSONNE and NARBONNE, towns in the PROVINCE not far distant from AQUITANIA.

The SOTIATES attacked the Romans the next day. A prolonged and fierce struggle ensued.

From the Arrangement he drew
An extension of his Command
inland to 49 BC

53 BC; 52 BC; 51 BC; 50 BC; 49 BC

56BC

The differences between Pompey and Crassus grew and Caesar again moved to patch up matters, arriving at an agreement that both Pompey & Crassus should be consuls in 55BC and that they be proconsuls provinces should be Spain & Syria respectively.

him for 55BC; that Pompey should be made governor of Spain, and Crassus of Syria for 5 years (54-50BC); that Caesar should be continued for another 5 years (53-49BC inclusive) as governor of Gaul; and that at the end of his term he should be allowed to seek a second consulship. Caesar furnished his colleagues and friends, from the booty of Gaul, with funds to finance their campaigns, he sent great sums to Rome to provide work for the unemployed, commissions for his supporters, and prestige for himself, by the extensive program of public buildings, and he so outdid the palms of the senators who came to sample his loot that the movement to repeal his laws collapsed.

56BC

DURANT

The Senate proclaimed Gaul a Roman province, and the common people of Rome, as imperialistic as any general, shouted the praises of their distant champion. Caesar recrossed the Alps into CISALPINE GAUL, busied himself with its internal administration, replenished his legions, and invited Pompey and Crassus to meet him at LUCA to plan a united defense against the conservative reaction. To forestall DOMITIUS, they agreed that Pompey & Crassus should run against

56 BC

CAESAR

The triumvirs decided at a conference at ^{LUCCA} LUCA in 56 BC that Caesar's command would be renewed, Pompey and Crassus were guaranteed, given the support of their clientela in the elections, the consulship for the next year (55 BC). Also Syria was assigned to Crassus as his province. Like Greek aristocrats, Caesar and Pompey competed in a building program.